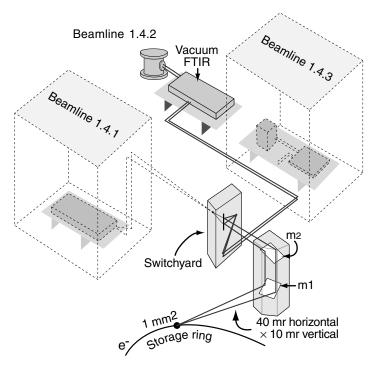
Visible and Infrared Fourier Transform Spectroscopy (FTIR) • Beamline 1.4.2

Berkeley Lab • University of California

Beamline Specifications

Photon Energy Range (cm ⁻¹)	Spectral Resolution (cm ⁻¹)	Spot Size (mm)	Availability
15–25,000 (0.002–3 eV)	0.125	(varies with coupling optics)	NOW



Schematic layout of Beamline 1.4.2.

eamline 1.4 serves three distinct experimental stations designated as Beamlines 1.4.1, 1.4.2, and 1.4.3. Beamline 1.4.2 provides state-of-the-art Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy in the visible to far IR regions from 25,000 to 15 cm⁻¹. All-reflecting optics focus the bend-magnet radiation into a switchyard. The switchyard houses optics that collimate the radiation and distribute it to the three experimental stations.

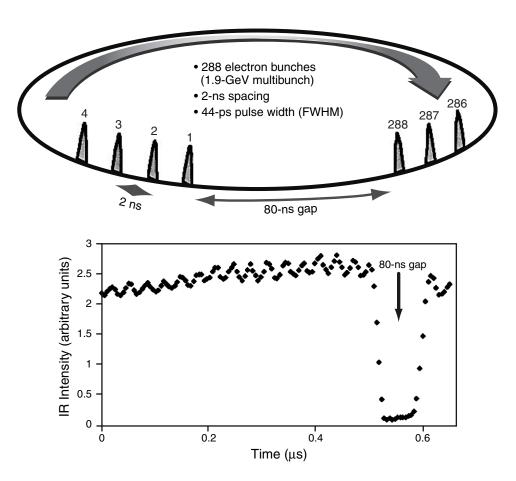
The synchrotron beam serves as an external source for a Bruker IFS66v/S vacuum FTIR bench with rapid-scan and step-scan capabilities. The beam, after being modulated by the moving mirror

in the Michaelson interferometer in the IFS66v/S, can be directed into an ultrahigh-vacuum (UHV) surface-science chamber. Any of several detectors placed on the opposite side of the surface-science chamber to measure the reflected signal may be operated remotely from the IFS66v/S. The IFS66v/S also has a standard internal sample area that may accommodate any standard FTIR sample accessory, including a LHe cryostat (2–475 K), attenuated total-internal-reflection cells (ATR), near-normal-incidence reflectivity adapters, solid pellets (KBr, polyethylene), and many other custom configurations.

The step-scan and fast-electronic capabilities of the IFS66v/S allow for time-resolved FTIR spectroscopy at time steps as short as 5 ns. In multi-bunch operation of the storage ring, pulses of light of approximately 44-ps duration illuminate the sample every 2 ns. Faster electronics than currently available but expected to be forthcoming should allow subnanosecond timing. A chopper is available for experiments at time scales longer than 10 ms.

Typical applications include pump-probe measurements (semiconductors, metastable states),

environmental science (adsorbates, bacteria, soil chemistry, remediation), biological materials (bioremediation, identification of biomolecules, tissue analysis), thin films and crystals (novel electronic materials and molecules), high-pressure systems (materials in diamond anvil cells), and measurements in high magnetic fields (reflectivity from high-T_c materials). Visit *infrared.als.lbl.gov* for more information.



Time-resolved IR spectroscopy on Beamline 1.4.2. The step-scan and fast-electronic capabilities of the IFS66v/S allow for time-resolved FTIR spectroscopy at time steps as short as 5 ns. In the multibunch mode, the ALS produces pulses at intervals of 2 ns, except for a single long gap of 80 ns. This time-resolved plot of infrared intensity shows the 80-ns gap, but the time resolution of the current electronics does not fully separate the 2-ns spacing between pulses. Data courtesy of Mike Martin and Wayne McKinney (ALS).

This beamline is available to independent investigators by submitting a proposal.

For Beamline Information

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To Obtain a Proposal Form

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